

WAR MUST GO ON, THE WORLD IS INFORMED, THROUGH OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS OF PEACE IN THE CAPITALS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS

Greece by Demobilization May
Let Allies and Germans
Fight It Out.

HELLENIC SITUATION
HAS MANY POSSIBILITIES

Allies Expected to Continue to Hold
Saloniki as Base for Future
Operations.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Peace as have been the sectional battles along various lines, the attention of the world has been directed to the Hellespont, and the renewed and prolonged talk of peace emanating from not only Berlin but the allied capitals as well.

England, through her chief spokesman, Premier Asquith, has said in effect to Germany, "You propose peace and we will consider it."

Germany, through Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, has answered that there can be no talk of peace until the subject is first broached by the entente powers.

Neither is now ready to make first advances.

Both England and France have prescribed certain things that must be brought about before they will consent to laying down arms.

The central powers are just as firm in their declarations that these very things shall not be granted.

As the result of the discussions of possible peace proposals, it is the people of all belligerent nations and the world at large have been diplomatically informed that the war must go on.

The very things that the entente powers demand are the things that are being fought for.

German Ambitions. The intention of realizing to the fullest, the fruits of the present great European conflict.

One of the great aims of the German soldier fighting for France is the restoration of beloved Alsace and Lorraine under the tri-color. Along a battle line of several hundreds of miles they are offering up their lives by the thousands for the sake of this.

No thought of peace ever will be entertained by the French until victory is attained, and thereby, assurance given that the territory wrested from them in the Franco-Prussian war will be returned.

In reference to the French demands that Alsace and Lorraine be surrendered by Germany, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that not one foot of the present Germanic empire should be disturbed.

England demands that Germany impel and maintain a system of peace which would hang over Europe for many decades shall be forever ended.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in reply declared:

"The Cantorian cry, 'Germany must be destroyed,' must be kept up. Our enemies have so many times said to us: 'You must go to block.'"

England and France demand the full restoration of Belgium. The German government has gone about a systematic effort to Germanize Belgium and remarks of high government officials and statesmen in Berlin in recent weeks have been to the effect that the annexation of this country to Germany.

Germany and Austria must certainly insist on the retention of Russian Poland. Russia has said that no terms shall be accepted which will grant to the Teutonic nations any section of the east's rich resources.

Austria, as one price of her conquest in the south against the Serbians, is again to demand a large section of Serbian territory. Germany will back Serbia in these claims to the very last.

Peace Depends on Foe. Says Hungarian Premier. "The conclusion of peace depends exclusively on our enemies. The longer it takes to convince them that further prosecution of the war is nothing but a waste of blood and treasure, the more serious will be the terms of peace for our enemies."

These are some of the problems which, in view of the many statements of contradictory character issued from Athens, must be left with time to solve.

Will Greece attempt to force the allies to re-embark at Saloniki? Will Greece, on the other hand, protect the allies and resist threatened Bulgarian and German advances?

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FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH, Commander of the British forces on the western front, now said to be preparing for a German offensive in this arena.

Demands of the French if They Agree to Peace

"There will be no peace until our Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French unity."

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence."

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection."

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the allies and supported by the free adherence of neutrals, has established forever the violence of war."

"Whatever may be the sacrifices, France, united, will go steadily forward to accomplish this end."

shoulders of the allies, declaring that Germany was willing to listen to peace terms, but as long as the temper of London and Paris remained as it is, Berlin could not propose an end to the present conflict.

London, which now admits that peace is farther off than ever in the light of the statement of the German chancellor, declares that this section of the German statesman's speech can be but for home consumption.

The fact is cited that peace outbreaks in various cities of Germany and that in order that the people of Germany—who are declared to accept the statements of the government with unbounded faith—may be calmed, the German chancellor is charged with attempt to impress on them the idea that the nation must war on whether it desires such a course or not.

In the light of the statements coming from high officials in the various belligerent capitals, one conclusion can be pretty surely drawn, and that is—the war will continue until either the allies and central powers have been completely exhausted financially or defeated decisively at all points on the battlefield or the people of the respective nations grow so weary of the conflict that they demand on threat of revolution that the conflict be ended. The latter contingency is rather to be discounted.

While Germany, England and France have been discussing peace, it is reported that Montenegro, fearing her fate will be much the same as Serbia, has asked the allies to consent that a

Teutons Must Continue to Press Foe, His Claim. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview obtained by Dr. Paul Goldmann, expressed the view that the foe of Germany do not desire peace at the present time.

They are not yet sufficiently battered," the field marshal is quoted as saying. "We must continue, therefore, to press them, since they will not admit any of our successes."

Amazingly indefinite as has been the attitude of Greece in the past, the situation never has been more complicated than at the present moment.

With the allies reported to be retreating upon Hellespont soil and Germans declaring that inasmuch as King Constantine permitted the allies to use his territory they will not hesitate to pursue the enemy over the border, the view of the announcement that Greece soon will order complete demobilization, many questions arise which are expected to be settled within the space of the next few days.

Will the allies be permitted to remain at Saloniki, thereby bringing on the increased possibility of Bulgarian and German incursions?

Will Greece attempt to force the allies to re-embark at Saloniki, under the penalty of joining the German cause?

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Neither Entente Nor Central Powers Willing to Make First Advances Now.

FIRMLY DETERMINED AS TO PRICE Foe MUST PAY

Terms of Allies Clash Viciously With Teutonic Aspirations at Close of Conflict.

my whole army to protect their retreat and give them time to re-embark."

In view of the most recent announcements that the allies had decided to stay on using Saloniki as a base for further operations, it is very evident that the king will not be asked to fulfill his guarantee.

King Constantine also declared that if the allies used coercive measures to enforce their demands, Greece would protest to the world that her sovereign rights were being violated, and she could, and when she could hold out no longer, would demobilize and "await the march of events."

It is possible that the king, seeing the persistence of the allies in their intention to remain at Saloniki, has decided to demobilize his army and permit the use of this port as a defensive base.

The demobilization of his army would make it impossible for him to take any part in military operations against either the allies or the Germans, but at the same time it leaves Greece open to possible encroachment by her most hated rival, Bulgaria.

There have been repeated assurances from Paris that the Greek rights will be respected by the Bulgarians in case it is found necessary to move the frontier to some point in contact with the allies.

Bulgaria only asks that Greece continue to remain neutral. It is possible that King Constantine is ready to accept the offer of the Bulgarian government and trust to events to avoid a situation whereby his people will be plunged into a warfare which he has so strenuously tried to avoid.

Even though Greece may permit the continued and unrestricted use of Saloniki by the allies, the situation remains unchanged.

National Issues. The allies are determined to resist any attempt of the Germans and Bulgarians to pursue the enemy over the border, the fact remains that King Constantine still faces grave issues, and these arise in his own country.

The campaign preceding the elections over the whole of Greece, in which a new chamber of deputies will be chosen, is now on. The Venizelos party, which has stanchly and persistently advocated the alignment of Greece with the allies, and which controlled the chamber dissolved some weeks ago by the king, may again be returned to power by the people as a

whole, who are declared to be in sympathy with the cause of the entente powers. This will mean the election of a pro-war premier. Again the question arises, Will King Constantine persist in his efforts to keep his nation out of the conflict or heed the popular will, and thereby avoid threatened anti-dynastic outbreaks?

But even though King Constantine eventually be forced to reverse his present stand, he will have prolonged definite casting of the die to a point where it will be possible to determine almost definitely whether it would be to the best interest of his country to throw the weight of Greece's arms with the allies or the Germans.

Britain Would Consider Germanic Proposals. "If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy governments, either directly or through a neutral power, they will first be discussed by the allied governments. Until this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge."

Premier Asquith, in the British house of commons.

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of Saloniki and near Ipek in eastern Montenegro.

Turks reported to be throwing large forces into Thrace.

Serbs retreating from Monastir reach Biogly.

MONDAY. Berlin claims French forces near the Vardar river have been forced to retreat.

Ipek, Montenegro, reported captured by invaders.

Montenegrins hurl Austrians back in direction of Jabuka-Mataroze.

French claim defeat of Bulgars at Aboskari, Demirkau and Costomirino.

Albanian hands reported to be terrorizing Christians and fighting with Serbians and Montenegrin troops.

TUESDAY. German and Bulgarian armies concentrated against allies in southeastern Serbia. Heavy battle reported on.

Germans claim capture of 2,000 prisoners near Ipek.

Bulgars claim annihilation of French battalion near Petroz.

Austrians continue to press on Montenegrins, who put up stubborn resistance.

WEDNESDAY. Bulgarians occupy Djakovka, Dibra, Struga and Ochrida.

Austrians report gains against Montenegrins in the direction of Grahovo.

Bulgars reported to have sustained heavy losses in attacks on French position in southeastern Serbia.

THURSDAY. Allies begin evacuation of Serbian soil. Bulgarians continue vicious attacks and claim capture of ten British guns.

Austrians report annihilation of Montenegrin bands on heights south of Plevlje.

Serbian rearguard repulsed near Ipek.

FRIDAY. Berlin announces complete evacuation of Serbian soil by British and French.

Germans occupy Glogivci, Serbia, a short distance from Grecian border.

WESTERN ARENA. The territory north of Souain in the Champagne region of France has been the scene of determined fighting.

Germans early in the week attempted an offensive movement at this point and succeeded in capturing 500 yards of French trench. Later, however, the German rights will be respected by the Bulgarians in case it is found necessary to move the frontier to some point in contact with the allies.

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and to artillery actions in the Gludicaria and Concel valleys and the Cerna district.

WEDNESDAY. Italians claim capture of Austrian trench east of Feltina. Austrians report driving out of enemy.

Italian torpedo boats bombard Slatina, on the Gulf of Trieste.

THURSDAY. Austrians claim capture of enemy trench near Dolje.

Austrians repulse of Italian attacks at Gorizia, Osavina on Monte San Michele and near San Martino.

Italians claim minor successes.

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